

American Bee Journal



45th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 5, 1905.

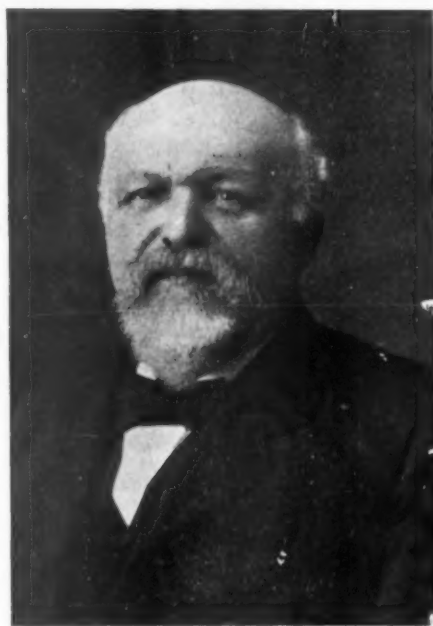
No. 1.



C. H. W. Weber,
Son Chas. H.,
Daughter Emma,
and ***
Roof-Apiary.



CINCINNATI,
OHIO.



(Engravings used through courtesy of Gleanings in Bee-Culture.)

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There are hundreds of others handling our Supplies, but lack of space forbids our giving their addresses.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

FACTORY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MEDINA, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED IN
1861
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 5, 1905.

Vol. XLV.—No. 1.



Editorial Notes and Comments

Volume Forty-Five—1905.

This week begins Volume XLV. How the years and the volumes of the American Bee Journal are piling up! It will soon be a half-century since it began to be. And some of its readers are growing old, but most are simply growing older. Several of the faithful for many years have lately written us that they are "too old to care for the bees any longer", and so "must also stop taking the old American Bee Journal". There is a touch of sadness in all this. And yet a note of joy, too. These dear old readers have been as faithful as their bees throughout all the passing decades, and no doubt will be ready to depart in a few more years for that Better Country

— "the Heaven of rest
That lieth just over the wall by the tree
Where the summer-kist apples are best",

as runneth the song, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom".

Midwinter Flights for Cellared Bees.

There are still questions about wintering in the North that will not down. One of them that was somewhat generally considered settled has been lately opened up again by the assertion of Editor Root, that there is a real gain to take bees out of the cellar in February or March on a warm day, and return them after a flight. H. R. Boardman, whose view is given in the last part of his article on page 495, may be said to represent the majority. Let us compare their testimony:

Mr. Root says in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*: "While the bees prior to removal were uneasy, they became perfectly quiet after being put back, and continued so for several weeks after".

Mr. Boardman says: "I used to think it necessary, for the welfare of the bees, to set them out for a flight during the winter, but I now prefer to have them remain in until they are set out to stay".

Not entirely conclusive in either case. Granting the truth of what Mr. Root says, is it certain that the bees would not have been as well off at the beginning of the harvest if left in the cellar till taken out for good?

We might do some reasoning on the case. If midwinter flights are a good thing for outdoor bees, as all agree, why

not for cellared bees? If bees are stirred up to brood-rearing by being taken out, will not that be a damage to them when returned?

But a mile of such reasoning, or rather questioning, is not worth an inch of good, solid testimony from the bees themselves. That testimony ought not to be hard to obtain. When a day warm enough comes in February or March, let part of the bees be taken out of the cellar for a flight, and then returned. Let this be done by a hundred bee-keepers or more; let them note the difference between the bees taken out and those left; let them report, and all the reports taken together ought to give us something a little more reliable than we have had on which to base an opinion. Will you try it and report?

Kerosene for Driving Bees.

Driving bees out of a super by laying over the super a cloth wrung out of a solution of carbolic acid seems to be much more in favor among our British cousins than in this country. Chas. U. T. Burke says this in the *Australasian Bee-Keeper*:

"I find more effective a cloth wrung out as dry as possible with kerosene, and placed on top of the frames will hunt every bee out of the supers, and if you are not careful, will hunt the bees clean out of the hives. Be careful and do not let the kerosene cloth remain on for more than a minute at most—30 seconds is quite long enough. The moment this cloth is put on, you hear a buzz, and away go the bees helter-skelter down below, and you can remove as many supers as you like away to your extracting room, and rarely a bee will be found in them."

We should think it very important to be exceedingly brief in this operation, else the honey might take on the odor of the kerosene.

Why Do They Lie So About Bees?

H. S. Spence sends the following clipping, which for magnitude in the Ananias-and-Sapphira line is well entitled to the blue ribbon:

QUEEN-BEES WORTH \$200.

Just as there are valuable strains in horses, cattle, and other stock, so there are varieties of queen-bees which are worth many hundred times their weight in gold. The most valuable strain is the Italian, and many Italian bee-farmers demand and receive without question prices ranging from \$50 to \$200 for a single queen-bee of a certain kind. Such bees are sent all over the world. The owner of a bee-farm near Ottawa, Canada, goes to Europe annually and brings back with him bees of an aggregate value of thousands of pounds. He is enabled through the agency of an Italian firm to effect an insurance upon the most valuable of his queens.—*New York Herald*.

Along with the clipping Mr. Spence sends the following

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conundrum: "How do you suppose such absurdities get into the papers?"

The answer is not easily given in a few words, although down at the bottom of the whole disreputable business lies the fact that may be given briefly in the words of Barnum, the great showman, "The people want to be humbugged". The papers wouldn't continue to fill up their space with lies if there were no market for them. Knowing this demand, the penny-a-liners are keen on the scent of anything a little out of the ordinary, and with one or two facts, or supposed facts a trifle remarkable, in their possession, they set to work dressing up and magnifying, until one may well ask, "Why do the papers lie so about bees?"

In the present case, the material from which the fabric is reared is probably the following: There was *one* queen which was considered so valuable for breeding purposes that it was valued at \$200 by its owners, although no one perhaps would have given one-fourth that amount for that or any other queen. But that seems to be ground enough for a reporter saying that *many* are sending queens at that price all over the world!

It is not to the credit of the New York Herald that such stuff should be admitted to its columns, and perhaps it is less to the credit of the Cincinnati Enquirer to be willing to copy it.



Miscellaneous News & Items

General Manager France says the Texas bee-keepers did not understand what he wrote them about the directorship matter. We thought there must be some misunderstanding somewhere. But no harm has been done, as we can see.

W. S. Allan, of Mexico, when renewing his subscription recently, wrote as follows:

"In a late number of the American Bee Journal the question is asked, 'What have you learned in experience during the present year with the bees?' My experience is that the best help in the bee-business is the American Bee Journal."

Mr. S. A. Niver, formerly of New York State, but lately of Chicago and Wisconsin, has taken unto himself a wife. He was married Dec. 26, 1904, at Whitewater, Wis., to Mrs. Alfarata Hull Jahnke, according to an announcement we received last week. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Niver. But Mr. Niver certainly did surprise us.

August Weiss, of New London, Wis., died Nov. 22, 1904. He had been sick with lung trouble for a year and a half. He was only 42 years of age. Mr. Weiss was well known as a comb foundation manufacturer, having invented a process of his own, we believe. On account of ill health he has not been able to push his business very vigorously the past year or two.

An Old Bee-Keeper and Langstroth.—We have received the following from an old bee-keeper and admirer of Langstroth:

EDITOR YORK:—Advancing years and failing health compel me to give up bee-keeping for a business. Perhaps it will interest you to know that I am probably the oldest apiarist in the United States, having been in the business since 1856, and during all that time old Father Langstroth has been my only guide, and his is the only book that I would recommend to beginners. WM. SALTSIDER.

Frank Rauchfuss, the able manager of the Colorado Honey-Producers' Association, is reported as saying that that organization is a success, and that its members are well pleased. This is encouraging. But it should be remembered that it is an organization separate from the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. The latter is for the discussion and promotion of matters of interest to all bee-keepers, while the former is a purely business or financial institution, conducted only for its members. There is a wide difference in the two organizations, and such should always be managed separately, we think.

Better Than a Calendar.—Mr. S. E. Johns, of Franklin Co., Pa., when renewing his subscription for 1905, wrote as follows:

"I have taken the American Bee Journal for one year, and feel like continuing it, as it is better than an almanac or calendar on account of coming so regularly. It is all right in every respect, and worth five times the small subscription charged for it. In the near future I want to send some new subscribers to it. S. E. JOHNS.

We wish to thank Mr. Johns for his kind words. Yes, and we also want to thank many others for the generous expressions of appreciation they have written us concerning the American Bee Journal. They all help greatly toward pushing on in a good work that, like all other efforts, often has its discouragements.

We hope there may be many who will go out and invite other bee-keepers to subscribe for this Journal. A large number of our present readers have already done so, and with success, but we'd just like to put on our list several thousand more new readers during this month and next. Why can't it be done? Will *you*, reader, try to send in at least *one* new subscription this month? It ought not to be difficult to get subscribers when we furnish 52 copies for only \$1.00.

A Visit to C. H. W. Weber's.—About Nov. 1 the writer visited Cincinnati, and looked in on C. H. W. Weber, and also the Fred W. Muth Co. We had never been in Cincinnati before, so everything was new to us there. We arrived quite early in the morning, and went at once to Mr. Weber's store, where we met him and also his daughter Emma. The son, Charles H., was away on a honey-selling trip, so we did not have the pleasure of meeting him.

The senior Weber worked for some years for the late Chas. F. Muth, whose business he finally bought, and has conducted it ever since. He does a large business in bee-keepers' supplies, bees and queens, honey and beeswax, and also seeds of various kinds. Mr. Weber is one of the leading honey-dealers in this country, especially among manufacturers, his monthly sales being in the neighborhood of 60,000 pounds. He also bottles considerable honey for the grocery trade.

Mr. Weber's son and daughter are his chief assistants in the store, and also in the outside honey-sales.

As most of our readers know, Mr. Weber has perhaps the largest roof-apiary in the world. In it he has about 50 colonies. He also has several out-apiaries some distance from the city.

We are pleased to present to our readers the Weber illustrations on the first page of this week's number. The Weber family are doing a good business in the lines they handle. Their reputation for square dealing is well known. Their advertisement is constantly in our columns, and the space used this year has been considerably increased over that of the past year. If they do not get their share of the honey and bee-supply trade it will not be their fault.



Contributed Special Articles

Honey-Display at the St. Louis Convention.

BY N. E. FRANCE.

TO make a display of honey both attractive and educational, I asked the National Association members in every State to save carefully and separately the various kinds of honey produced in their locality. I sent 250 one-pound friction-top cans to have samples mailed in to me, as express rates were much higher. Many bee-keepers expressed their willingness to help me, but said it was a poor season with them, and there were but few kinds of honey they could secure. Samples to the number of 125 came to my home before I went to St. Louis; others came afterward, and still others were sent to the Endeavor Hotel. A large United States map was fastened to the north wall of the convention hall, then bracket shelves were placed across each State, Canada and Cuba, and on them I put most of the honey in 157 one-pound clear-glass jars, with aluminum screw top.

Some choice comb honey was also donated to help the display, but every comb was badly broken in the cartage transfer between the city and the Endeavor Hotel. The only thing I could do with it was to donate it to the beekeepers' tables at the restaurant.

Before I got the display all on my shelving, I discovered several samples had disappeared, and not taken by the beekeepers, either. The display was then placed in a side room, where my two sons kept watch of it for two days, until repacked for home. Many bee-keepers, not knowing this, did not get to see it. I did not get the entire display invoiced in time, but the following is what I saved:

NAME.	LOCATION.	KIND OF HONEY.
Fred Muth	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Mangrove (Fla.)
"	"	Tupelo (Fla.)
"	"	Sweet clover (Ala.)
"	"	White clover (Ohio)
"	"	Locust (Ohio)
P. R. Hobbie	Dodge City, Kan.,	Alfalfa
E. Davis	Garden City, Kan.,	"
Wm. Stolley	Grand Island, Neb.,	Catnip
"	"	Cleome
"	"	Alfalfa
"	"	Sweet clover
Frank Rauchfuss	Denver, Colo.,	Alfalfa
A. S. Parson	Rocky Ford, Colo.,	Cantaloupe
S. M. Campbell	Mountainburg, Ark.,	Basswood
"	"	Sumac
"	"	Yellow-weed
J. B. Alexander	Lemont, Ark.,	Cotton
"	"	Sumac
S. M. Campbell	Mountainburg, Ark.,	White-oak
"	"	Hickory
E. A. Simmons	Spring Hill, Ala.,	Poplar
"	"	Cotton
"	"	Sweet clover
I. D. Flory	Yerington, Nev.,	Alfalfa
"	"	(Label lost)
J. W. Lyell	Reno, "	Sweet clover
"	"	Alfalfa
"	"	Dandelion
E. S. Lovesy	Salt Lake City, Utah	Alfalfa
J. F. McIntyre	Ventura, Calif.,	Sage
"	"	Bean
H. E. Wilder	Riverside, Calif.,	Orange-bloom
"	"	Wild buckwheat
F. D. Lowe	Bakersfield, Calif.,	(Label lost)
Wm. Lossing	Phoenix, Ariz.,	Arrow-weed
"	"	Mesquite
H. W. Hamilton	Glendale, "	Alfalfa
Hyde Bee Co.	Floresville, Tex.,	Catclaw (chunk)
"	"	Mesquite (chunk)
"	"	Sumac
J. F. Hairston	Salina, Ind. Ter.,	(Label lost)
D. E. Baker	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Poplar
F. W. Van de Mark	Meham, Okla.,	Cotton
D. W. Switzer	Roebuck, S. C.,	White clover
"	"	Basswood
F. A. Sampson	Ronceverte, W. Va.,	"

NAME.	LOCATION.	KIND OF HONEY.
Miss O. P. Hendrix	Satartia, Miss.,	Hop-vine
H. E. Hill	Fort Pierce, Fla.,	Saw Palmetto
H. B. Henecke	Titusville, "	Palmetto
"	"	Laurel
"	"	Cabbage-palm
A. B. Marchant	Apalachicola, "	Tupelo
O. O. Poppleton	Stuart, "	Pennyroyal
"	"	Mangrove
H. S. Ferry	New York City, N.Y.,	(Four kinds)
J. S. Giddilan	Newark, Del.,	White clover
F. G. Herman	Englewood, N. J.,	Goldenrod
"	"	White wood
"	"	Heartease
"	"	Aster
E. S. Brown	Caribou, Maine,	Dandelion
"	"	Fruit-bloom
"	"	White clover
"	"	Goldenrod
"	"	Raspberry
W. Z. Hutchinson	Flint, Mich.,	White clover
"	"	Basswood
E. D. Townsend	Remus, Mich.,	White clover
"	"	Buckwheat
A. D. Woods	Lansing, "	White clover
F. W. Wilcox	Mauston, Wis.,	Buckwheat
Arthur	"	Alsike clover
"	"	Basswood
Mose Baker	Granton, "	Raspberry
"	"	Goldenrod
B. Davenport	Berlin, "	Willow
Joe Kurth	Mineral Point, Wis.,	White clover
"	"	Basswood
G. Wilson	Viola, "	"
C. P. Jaeger	Portage, "	Alsike clover
N. E. France	Platteville, "	Clover 28 years old
Mrs. Clara Evans	Lansing, Iowa,	White clover
"	"	Fall flowers
M. V. Facey	Preston, Minn.,	White clover
"	"	Basswood
"	"	Fall flowers
J. L. Gray	St. Cloud, "	Basswood
"	"	White clover
Experimental Sta.	Gallatin Valley, Mont.,	Alsike clover
"	"	Alfalfa
C. S. Fuge	Orange City, Oreg.,	White clover
John Nebel & Son	High Hill, Mo.,	Spanish-needle
"	"	White clover
Louis Werner	Edwardsville, Ill.,	Melon
J. Q. Smith	Lincoln, "	White clover
Jas. A. Stone	Springfield, "	"
Herman Ahlers	Push, Oreg.,	Vine-maple
"	"	Salmon-berry
"	"	Fall flowers
"	"	Fireweed
Arthur C. Miller	Providence, R. I.,	White clover
"	"	Fruit-bloom

Evaporating Nectar—How the Bees Do It.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

SINCE the appearance of the article by Adrian Getaz, found on pages 661-3 of the American Bee Journal for 1904, I have been asked several times to give my experience in the matter, some seeming to think it impossible for bees to act as Mr. Getaz says they do, under that part of his article headed "Honey", where he says:

"The bees gather the nectar and bring it home. There they put it in the cells, take it out and put it into their stomachs, put it back, and repeat the operation until the honey is sufficiently ripened. It is then left in the cells until a more complete evaporation has taken place, and then sealed."

This part of Mr. Getaz's article seems to stagger some. One writes, "I never heard of such a thing, nor do I believe it". Another says, "It seems strange that any one would advance such an idea in this enlightened age of bee-keeping. It must be a relic of the dark ages". Still another says, "If such stuff is allowed to appear in our newspapers, our occupation will be gone, for no one will want any honey after the bees have spit it out of their stomachs". Gently, friends. Such is not reasoning, or showing a desire to know the truth in the matter. All know that the bee carries its load of nectar from the fields to the hive in its honey-sac; and, as far as I know, no one has the least spleen against honey on that account. And if honey is not contaminated by once entering the honey-sac, would it be any more so if it goes into and out of that same sac several times? Perhaps it would have been more wise had Mr. Getaz called this honey-sac by that name, but the same is, in reality, a stomach, and, if I do not err, Prof. Cook has

spoken of the honey, in its ripened form, when coming from that sac or stomach, as "digested nectar". I have always preferred to speak of it as a sac for carrying nectar and honey, and as this sac is used entirely for the purpose of holding honey and nectar, it is as cleanly as if the same was a "thrice washed" vessel used for the storing of said honey after it comes from the hive.

The only point of issue between Mr. Getaz and myself would be that he carries the idea that the field-laborer, when returning with its load from the field, deposits the same in the cells, while all of my observation during the past 30 years says the load of nectar is given to one of the nurse-bees immediately upon the loaded field-bee entering the hive, and, if the same is deposited in the cells before it is evaporated, the nurse-bee is the one to do it. This part is easily proven with an observation hive having only one comb, by watching the loaded bee which comes on the side of the comb next to you. I have sat hours by such a hive during a good flow from basswood, and I never yet saw a bee which had just returned from the field, do aught else with its load of nectar but give it to a younger bee.

This part is also easily proven by those who do not have an observatory hive. Twenty-one days before an expected honey harvest change a black queen for an Italian, or *vice versa*, and 30 to 35 days later take a look at the entrance of the hive at about noon of any pleasant day. Only black bees will be seen returning with their loads. Now look in the surplus arrangement to the hive, where honey is being deposited in the cells, and you will find nearly all the bees there of the Italian race.

"But how is the nectar evaporated?" writes one. "Tell us in the American Bee Journal."

When bees are gathering nectar from the fields they give the same, on entering the hive, to the young or nurse-bees, as I have said above. If no more is gathered than these nurse-bees can hold in their sacs, none is put into the cells. If more is gathered in any one day than their sacs will hold, the surplus nectar is put into the cells by these nurse-bees until evening, and then evaporated down, although this evaporation is going on to some extent during the day. At night all hands join—from the outside laborer with well-worn-out wings, down to bees but a day or two old—when the nectar or thin sweet is taken into the honey-sac, thrown out on the partly doubled tongue, drawn back in again, thrown out and drawn in again, and so on, until by this stirring-up process and the heat of the hive, these small particles of honey are brought to the right consistency, when it is deposited in the cells preparatory to being sealed up in due time.

In order thus to evaporate the nectar, the bees hang loosely or in festoons, so that when the drop of nectar goes out on the partially-thrown-out tongue, it shall not hit another bee, the combs or the hive.

Now, by their great roaring, humming, or whatever we have a mind to call it, the heat is increased in the hive till the nectar is thickened very fast by this stirring up process which is being gone through, as spoken of above. Take a short straw or goose-quill in your mouth and blow a drop of water gently through it out to the end, and then draw it in again, out once more and in again, thus continuing for some time, and you will have an idea of the process, all but the stirring up. This the bees can do better than we can, as it is a part of their trade, and they have the tools to do it with, made on purpose for that very business.

All bee-keepers of any experience can tell whether the bees have been getting nectar of any amount during the day by the roaring they make at night, as bees make this roaring only while reducing their nectar. Let two or three days of rain succeed a plentiful honey harvest, and all roaring will cease with the night of the third day.

Many a night have I watched this process of the reducing of thin nectar to honey, and by the light of a lamp one can see the tiny drops of nectar sparkle as it is thrown out on the tongue and drawn in again. When nectar is coming in slowly you will not be likely to see this process, as it goes on so slow at such times.

All doubtless have observed that when bees are getting honey plentifully, it shakes out of the combs easily, or falls out of its own accord when the combs are turned partly over sidewise, during the afternoon and at night; while in the morning, before the bees go to the fields, not a particle can be shaken from the combs, this going to show that the most of the evaporating of the nectar is done at night.

The economy of the bee-hive is a wonderful study, and the more we study and understand, the more enthusiastic we become, and the more we understand the better our chances of success.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Our Sister Bee-Keepers

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Fair Exhibits of Honey Cookery.

"It's sad, Mr. Acklin. Takes a big lot of honey-sweetened pies to win first prize at a State Fair; and then the judges and super-numeraries eat 'em all up. Pshaw! that's not the spirit that conduces to a first-rate Fair. Such an honor should be held for more than the cost of a few pies."

The above remarks by Mr. Hasty, on page 825 (1904), caused me to look the matter up and see just how much money Mr. Acklin was wasting on honey-sweetened pies, etc., and I was astonished at the amount, for if my arithmetic is all right, he took \$110 worth of premiums in all, and \$12 of it was for goodies that he—more likely his wife—cooked with honey, including pie, cake, marmalade, jams, and jellies. Either it must have taken quite a number of each of the five kinds to make a display, or they must have been marked up pretty well in price to make it a losing business, with each display at \$2.40.

But I really think Mr. Acklin deserves a vote of thanks from bee-keepers in general for his efforts in bringing honey and honey products before the people in the way he is doing. That's what will help the sale of honey.

Making a Scriptural Cake.

"Search the Scriptures"! a lady was heard to observe in a Catonsville car, coming into town. "I have searched the Scriptures this morning from cover to cover and until I was blue in the face, and what do you think I did it for? To find the recipe for a cake!"

"A year ago I paid 5 cents at a church fair for an envelope said to contain a card upon which was printed the recipe for a Scriptural cake. It sounded interesting—it certainly ought to have been good; but when I opened the envelope this is what I read: (Here she fished a card from her portemonnaie, adjusted her glasses, and read the following):

SCRIPTURAL CAKE RECIPE.

- 4½ cups of I Kings, iv, 22.
- 1 cup of Judges, v, 25, last clause.
- 2 cups of Jeremiah, vi, 20.
- 2 cups I Samuel, xxx, 12.
- 2 cups of Nahum, iii, 12.
- 2 cups of Numbers, xvii, 8.
- 3 tablespoonfuls of I Samuel, xiv, 25.
- A pinch of Leviticus, ii, 13.
- 6 Jeremiah, xvii, 11.
- ½ cup of Judges, iv, 19, last clause.
- 2 teaspoonfuls of Amos, iv, 5.
- Season to taste of II Chronicles, ix, 9.

"Now", she resumed, "I have had that thing in my possession until I have grown to hate the very sight of it. First I thought it would be fun to look it up, and put it on my dressing table. Then I got tired seeing it there and it drifted to the sewing basket. Next I kept it in the machine drawer to measure the hem for curtains. Finally I threw it in the waste paper basket, but the maid spied it and returned it to me as something of value. In desperation I decided to be haunted no more, but look up the exasperating thing and have done with it. This morning I have looked it up; here is the recipe, and I mean to lose the original card before I return home this day". And she laid it maliciously down on the seat opposite her and deliberately got out of the car, leaving it to haunt some one else, but she also left the key to the puzzle, which, being interpreted, readeth as follows:

4½ cups of fine flour, 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of raisins, 2 cups of figs, 2 cups of almonds, 3 tablespoonfuls of honey, a pinch of salt, 6 eggs, ½ cup of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, season to taste with spices.—Baltimore Sun.

See Langstroth Book Offer on another page of this copy of the American Bee Journal.



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

LATE HONEY NOT ALWAYS DARK.

Sooner or later somebody will "shoot off his mouth" and say that late honey is always more or less dark. Frank Hinderer's experience, page 778, can be stowed away as ammunition to shoot back at him. Honey as white as honey ever gets, being stored when frost cuts it off. We'll not be able to say that this is very common, I reckon.

EXTRACTING FROM COMBS CONTAINING BROOD.

I wish to thank Mr. S. B. Smith for his kindly support in the matter of extracting from combs containing brood. You see, sometimes a fellow feels lonesome and skittish when he attacks an old and stubborn evil which has a multitude of defenders. Much the better way to make our champion *feel* that there is somebody at his back, rather than remark at his funeral that you always rather admired the way he sailed into giants and things. Page 779.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRIT"—"PAWS" HERE.

Here's advice that that editorial scrimmage about good and bad English, and the paws, be allowed to pause before it extends to very many counters. Has been claimed that there exists a being reputed to have claws—and he bewilders, and oft captures, him who pauses among his clauses with a well-worn but always serviceable proverb: "The man who isn't a fool part of the time is a fool all the time". Well, I don't claim to be ministering in his name exactly (critic might say so perhaps), but I incline to parallel his favorite saw. The man who doesn't write bad English part of the time writes bad English all the time—makes it so stupid and inane in its faultlessness that nobody would read it if he could get rid of it. Or, if you prefer to get the thing clear down to hard pan, most of that which is assailed as bad English is not bad—only *different* from the usage of the linguistic Pharisees. The object of language is to make people understand. Do that one thing and pretty much all conducting thereto is *English*, neither more nor less. English is that whereby live people convey live ideas to other live people. Concentrated tincture of grammar-book and dictionary passed from mummy to mummy through a dry-weed stalk—that's not English. Page 819.

FOUL BROOD AND BLACK BROOD.

And here is something which we do not positively know as yet, but which is valuable as one of the working theories to account (it may be) for puzzling differences in bee-diseases. "Some other microbe, which, in conjunction with *Bacillus alvei*, changes the general character of the disease so that it gives rise to 'black brood'." Page 728.

SAWING OFF SWARMS ON TREES.

I, for one, regret that so elaborate a set of views illustrating swarming as that of E. R. Root, should show the cluster *sawed off*. The net result of its exhibition will be to confirm a prevalent blunder—evil—nuisance—which is too well established already. Our folks have sawing off "on the brain". Of 1000 swarms which will be cut off bough and all next season, we may be tolerably well assured that 500 could have been taken *easier* by shaking into a basket—to say nothing of the other advantages of so doing. Several hundred of these cuttings off will represent quite an amount of damage done to neighbors' property, with consents very regretfully given—or, worse yet, cut the bough first and ask permission afterward. Full 400 will be more or less shaken off and scattered in the process of cutting off. And 300 will be spilled, in whole or in part, on the road to where they are wanted. Besides this, bees in a basket are much more easily ladled out at just the proper rate as they are wanted. Some 700 of the 1000 swarms will rush around in wrong directions while being hived, simply because too many have been dumped down all in a heap. The cutting off process, when it is a complete success, is a *spectacular* success (that's what ails us,) makes the outsiders

stare; but I take it we are not in the business for the purpose of making people stare. Of the minor reforms which we need this is one of the more desirable ones—that getting a cluster into a basket or other receptacle the first thing shall be recognized on all hands as the *regular* way, and all cuttings off exceptional. Page 787.

MR. DITTMER AS NO. 3.

Foundation maker No. 3, with a year's output of 25,000 pounds—pretty well done for Mr. Dittmer. Some of us maybe would have guessed him down to No. 12 or No. 20. Page 788.



Doctor Miller's Question Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Keeping Bees in the Woods—Swarming.

I have 60 colonies of bees that have been very much given to swarming, and as they stung the baby badly last summer I must move them out. I think of putting them in an open place in the woods, near the main road, but hidden from it by low pines and cedars on all sides. They are all in 10-frame Jones hives, frames 13 inches deep and 11 inches wide inside, with one story put on for extracted honey, having 12 or 13 frames the same size as the above, and a zinc bottom-board nailed to it. How will they do in the woods, and how shall I manage without any one to hive swarms? They are packed in large four-hive clamps, and remain in the sawdust packing all summer (and winter).

Ten yards from the woods, at the home yard, the squirrels destroyed several supers full of pollen combs last winter, and gnawed right through top-bars $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. Then the Indians often camp in the corner of these woods about 10 rods away, and might learn to steal the honey, or even the bees, and also white hunters that are constantly passing so near.

I have twice tried to keep down natural swarming in the yard by forced swarming, but they only swarmed the more. Last year I made one out of two strong ones, *a la* Langstroth method. Move A to a new stand C, and most of the brood from B in its place.

I have not clipped very extensively any year, but have thought of doing so if I put them in the woods. I usually put on the supers in apple-bloom, having two or three frames of brood in them to coax the bees up. Next spring I think I will put the queen up also, having her clipped, and at least half the brood.

In "Forty Years Among the Bees" (page 188) you say that it is no little work to look through the colonies every 10 days. I got a pointer from a neighbor farmer bee-keeper in regard to this. He remarked that if the hive were tilted back and a little smoke blown in, the cells could usually be seen at a glance by a practiced eye, and this fact was confirmed at our Toronto bee-keepers' convention by Mr. Hoshal. You would probably find a higher stand more convenient, say those same 6-inch boards on edge and on four flat stones, and the Van Deusen clamps to prevent supers slipping off when tilted back too suddenly. ONTARIO.

ANSWER.—A place so surrounded as you describe by timber ought to be a capital place for wintering bees, and the better shelter ought to make up for the possibly shorter hours of work on some days. You are right that there must be careful protection against squirrels, and especially against their getting a *start*. I suspect that a squirrel will hardly begin gnawing where it can smell nothing, although I don't know. If there is danger of their gnawing their way in at the entrance, coarse wire-cloth, three meshes to the inch, would be a good thing.

It was a mistake to try to keep down swarming by *early* forced swarming. The later the better, only so that it is done before the bees swarm naturally.

The Langstroth plan of making swarms by transposing will postpone swarming rather than prevent it.

If you think of putting the queen in an upper story over an excluder, better try it on a small scale, for I'm pretty sure you'll not like it. But clipping should be tried on a

large scale. As you are working for extracted honey, you ought to be able to get along with little or no swarming if you put all the brood in the upper story, giving empty combs, foundation, or starters below, doing this as late as possible without running the risk of their swarming. That would not hinder your putting up one or more frames of brood in fruit-bloom, if you so desire, but leaving the queen below.

While it might be true that with a shallow hive like the Heddon most of the queen-cells could be seen without taking out a frame, it would hardly be safe to trust to it entirely, for too often the bees start cells in places that can be seen only by taking out the frames. You say the cells can usually be seen, but to be safe against swarming we must always see them.

I think you are right that my stands would be better if the boards were on edge instead of flat, but I have no need to clamp supers and hives together, for it is never necessary to tilt a hive back when supers are on.

Feeding Bees Cane Syrup—Sowing Clovers in Sandy Soil.

1. I have a few colonies of bees, but they do not do very well here at any time. This year they did comparatively nothing. I have been feeding them this fall on pure cane syrup. Is it good for them? I have been told that it would kill them.

2. If it is good for them how should it be fed?

3. Do you think it would pay to sow some kind of clover for them down South on our sandy soil? If so, what kind of clover is the best? I have an orchard of about one acre, and I have been told that clover would do well in it, but it is more dirt land than sandy. I have tried buckwheat, but it does not do well here.

LOUISIANA.

ANSWERS:—1. I suppose you mean the unrefined syrup that has never been made into sugar, which would probably be death to bees for wintering in the North; but I don't know about it so far south as Louisiana. If bees can fly about every week, it is possible they might winter on it all right, but for anything I know it is also possible that it wouldn't do. Will some of the Southern readers tell us about it?

2. It could be fed with any of the feeders, or by the crock-and-plate method, either in the hive or in the open air. For the crock-and-plate method, fill a stone crock (a gallon crock is a good size) with the syrup, tie over it a single thickness of heavy woolen cloth, or its equivalent, as five or six thicknesses of cheese-cloth, lay over this a plate upside down; with one hand under the crock and the other over the plate quickly turn the whole thing upside down, and your feeder is all ready.

3. Try sweet clover, sowing it as early as seeds begin to start, and pack or roll the ground hard after sowing. Some have reported failure with sweet clover in some parts of the South, but you may succeed all right. Possibly crimson clover might succeed.

Burr-Combs—Brace-Combs—Langstroth Hive Size—Requeening Colonies.

1. What is a burr-comb?

2. What is a brace-comb?

3. What are the exact inside dimensions of a Langstroth 9-frame brood-chamber?

4. One of my colonies was robbed out last month, the hive containing 18 pounds of honey. The bees clustered on the outside of the hive, and remained there two or three days. I noticed that some of them shook violently when crawling over the cluster. I fixed up another hive with some honey, and put them in it, and they seem all right, and defend their entrance well. This colony is so strong it fills an 8-frame hive-body full. Why did these bees get robbed? Do you think them queenless? Why did the bees shake so when crawling? Were they starving?

5. The main honey-flow begins here about the first of May. If I find some of my colonies queenless in the spring can I get queens from some breeder in time to build them up for the flow?

6. In sending queens by mail what are escort bees put in for? To keep up the temperature, or feed the queen? I have heard it said the queen would starve to death in the midst of plenty if the bees did not feed her.

7. Which will drown the most bees, the Simplicity feeder or the Division-Board feeder; or rather, which will drown the least?

8. In 1902 I had 3 colonies of bees; in 1903, 54; and this

year I have 65, and during these three years I have not had a single swarm. What do you think of that?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1 and 2. The terms "burr" and "brace" are used somewhat indiscriminately, "burr" more properly referring to bits of comb built over the top-bar or elsewhere, perhaps without connecting two parts together; and "brace" being used to designate bits built between frames or combs, thus serving to brace them.

3. There is no exact dimension. The size of the frame, outside measure, is $17\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$, and the hive must be of a size to accommodate the eight frames, usually with additional room for a dummy. Some allow more room than others for the frames; a hive that I have just measured is $18\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$, and perhaps the majority nowadays are of that size.

4. I'd like to look the ground over before attempting any reply. It seems an extraordinary thing that a very strong colony should be robbed out and then defend itself well after being changed into another hive. I don't know why the bees allowed themselves to be robbed, and if queenless they would be most likely to be robbed after being changed into another hive. That violent shaking was more likely dancing than starving.

5. Yes, if they have not been queenless too long. If the queen was lost so early last season that only a few very old bees are left, it won't pay to fuss with them.

6. The escort bees feed the queen and keep up the temperature, and it is quite possible that they serve an important purpose in keeping up her spirits by their genial company.

7. There ought to be no difference; neither one ought to drown any bees to speak of.

8. I think I'd like to know how you do it. Please tell us.

Disposition of Foul-Broody Hives and their Contents.

1. Are you acquainted with foul brood?

2. About what time would it do to shake bees on the starters if they have foul brood, that is, how early in the spring? Apple-trees bloom about May 10th or 15th.

3. What would you do with all the supers, one-pound boxes and starters that are in them, also the hives if they are in good condition?

4. What would you do with straight combs from such hives, some of them containing foul brood and others not?

5. I have the "A B C of Bee-Culture," dated 1877. Is this the most up-to-date book I can get for a beginner on this subject?

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS:—1. We are not what you might call intimate friends, foul brood never having condescended to make a personal call on me; still I have a speaking acquaintance from having met it elsewhere.

2. "In the honey season when the bees are gathering freely," says Mr. McEvoy. Unless your bees do a pretty heavy business on fruit-bloom, better wait till the opening of the main harvest.

3. Use them.

4. The safe thing would be to melt them up.

5. There is a 1905 edition of the "A B C of Bee Culture," a 1904 edition of Dadant's Langstroth, and a 1904 edition of Cook's Manual. Dr. Howard's pamphlet on foul brood is devoted entirely to brood-diseases.

Honey as a Health-Food.—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food", written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey". It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey the more honey they will buy.

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Some Facts About Honey and Bees.—This is the subject of an article written by Mr. J. E. Johnson, and published on pages 581-82 of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 25, 1904. We have republished it in 4-page leaflet form for general distribution, and furnish it, postpaid, at 35 cents per 100 copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Convention Proceedings

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Report of the 35th Annual Convention, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association Held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27-30, 1904.

(Continued from page 888.)

The President called upon Mr. N. E. France, the general manager of the Association, to address the convention on a subject not named.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. France—You see I have been idle all the time since I have been here. In just this kind of idleness, almost night and day for a year, I have been working for you. Our secretary, Mr. Brodbeck, wrote me he wanted a program that would be a credit to us and make this convention the best that had ever been—and I believe it is so far—and I said, I am with you in anything to make the National a success. Assign me any topic you please, and if I am prepared I will accept it, and if I am not I will try to be prepared. That is the secret of success in anything. But it has been one continuous strain, day and night, to get material in shape to make this meeting a success. I wanted to put an illustration before this assembled body that has never before been produced, which would educate them, in the form of this map that I had advertised. To illustrate the point in view, if you would take samples of honey branded "white clover" from the various bee-keepers you would find there is a great variance, and that somewhat affects our market. We do not all judge alike. We are not satisfied unless we all have one and the same price.

There are so very many duties that devolve upon this office that I hardly have time at home to know whether my family are there when I get home or not. This year my father, now past eighty, is not able to superintend the work at home, and the two little boys you saw here with one older, have had the whole care of the house, and between 400 and 500 colonies of bees and twenty acres inside the city, which we pay \$60 taxes on. Men have asked me, "How many colonies of bees have you got?" Honestly, I don't know. We had somewhere about that number in the spring. I have been home occasionally a day. When I get back there is from one to three baskets full of National Association correspondence, and I am right there at the typewriter until I go away again. So I am sorry to say I come before you to represent the National Association without preparation.

There is one thing I have felt from the beginning and that is, this Association has got upon a living basis; like the National Government at the close of the Civil War, it has now opened its doors to an endless growth. When you think of the endless bee-keepers in the United States, and the comparatively few we have in our ranks, what a chance there is for development! Can we interest those who are not members to become a part of us? Our fees are not standing in the way, for they are nearly all coming in now on the half-rate.

The insurance part of the Association has given me a good deal of anxious, careful study. Hours that I should have had for rest have been, many of them, spent with attorneys who have been kind enough to give me their advice gratuitously. Largely coming from our city bee-keepers who get into quarrels with our neighbors not because of the bees but through their different affairs, and finally the bees are brought in connection with it, and as a result they get into a quarrel and then step, as it were, back and say, "I belong to the National Association, I have got into trouble, you help me out." I am sorry those conditions have come about in our Association. I hoped the day had dawned when we would dis-

continue that and allow this Association to develop in these new phases of fighting adulterated honey, and creating a greater uniformity of market among bee-keepers over all the world. There are world-wide things we ought to be doing instead of these smaller and not so important matters.

In the extreme West where last year they had such a bountiful honey-flow this year has been a failure in South California, and much has been the correspondence there to save our National from litigation; the bees were in a starving condition. As a matter of fact if there is anything sweet exposed the bees will work upon it, and the swarms of letters that have been poured upon me in behalf of the bees working upon fruit; and the cries that the bees were injurious to it, have been very great, and it seemed for a time the bees were going to be removed from various cities in California. One test case of that finally came up, and we have carried it through to a success, have gained our point, although it has cost the Association about \$200 for the attorney's bills; yet it has quieted that section of the country.

For those of us who live near neighbors, and our bees, in the spring perchance should spot the neighbor's clothing, how nicely a little donation of honey, friendly given, or paying for the relaundering of the clothing, would settle all that grievance. If our bees go to our neighbor's trough or place where the water is obtained, and they are an annoyance there, sweeten that away with a little kindly donation of honey. If our bees annoy our neighbors in a garden or upon the near highways, you know they can be sweetened in the same way. Oh, I have gone to various places and have compromised it without any litigation, by just bringing the two parties together and having a little honey and new biscuits. Keep together, compromise, keep out of court. Be brothers hereafter.

You have many topics this morning that you would like to have discussed, and to me one of the most vital things to the bee-keeping industry is to keep our colonies free from disease. The subject is to be fully discussed tomorrow, and I hope you will be here. This National Association is in a shape, if you will join hands in union with me, that it can help you get the desired legislation. This Association can help to check largely this cry about the adulteration of honey, either extracted or manufactured, as it was claimed, in comb, but I can't do it alone; and as the editors of your bee-papers the past summer have asked you to swarm in your letters at designated points, I too have been in the same harness and have done the same. I have written those parties and I have asked others to do so, and I believe it has had some of the desired effect.

I issued a little pamphlet on bees and horticulture for the benefit of those who were receiving injury by people spraying fruit-trees, while in bloom. This became alarming in some parts of our country, and many apiaries suffered severely. The little pamphlet has had its desired effect, and I saw, after those were exhausted and many more called for, wherein I had made a mistake. We should have had it stereotyped so that we could issue more without having it all reset. We need more copies. Later on our city bee-keepers got into trouble and we needed some instruction on what the courts say pertaining to their cases. That also I gathered together as best I could, hurriedly, into a little pamphlet, and it has saved our organization from what looked to be expensive suits. It was this little, red leaflet. I hope the city bee-keepers will commit page 35 to memory pertaining to bees and their neighbors. To the new bee-keepers or new members, if there is any part of this literature they have not received, and will make it known, I will see they get it.

You have stood by the Association in her days of need, and in a financial way it looks now as if it were on a basis of permanency. We haven't any great amount in our treasury. We had about \$1,115, I think, at the close of the last year; and, anxious to get this report out early, at the time I closed up that part of the statement here a few days ago it was almost the same amount within a very few dollars—it will be a little shortage on account of this \$200 suit which we will have to meet in California, and there are some other things that may reduce that a little, but the additional membership coming in will very nearly off-set that. I don't believe this Association wants a big amount of money lying idle,

but I do want to see this Association have a treasury we can fall back upon to spread educational literature abroad.

Let us stop this quarrelsome business, and let the money go in some other way. I believe you know the workings of the Association. I am yours for all there is in it, and I want you to stay by the Association.

N. E. FRANCE.

The President announced the committee on National organization to consist of F. E. Brown, California; H. S. Ferry, New York; E. E. Pressler, Pennsylvania; J. Q. Smith, Illinois, and E. S. Lovesy, Utah.

Mr. Reinecke moved, seconded by Mr. Dadant, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. France for his excellent work during the past year. [Carried.]

(Continued next week.)

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED IN 1861
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN,
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Reports and Experiences

Bees as a Nature Study.

The issue of Dec. 1 has a call for an "experience meeting" on the subject of bees as a Nature study. The call comes from Dr. E. F. Bigelow. Personally, this has been a very interesting subject. While honey has always had a special attraction for me, as I know it has had for other "kids", my experiments and observations on the life-history of the honey-bee have been interesting, fascinating and instructive in the highest degree. The Good Book says: "Go to the ant and be wise". I think if the people then had known as much about the honey-bee as we do, it would have said: "Go to the bee and learn many wonderful things". (Possibly it might also have added, and "sweeten up".) Perhaps ants also include bees, as they are related. If so, the above suggestion does not hold good.

The life-history of the bee will furnish a most interesting study for scientific students just as an observatory

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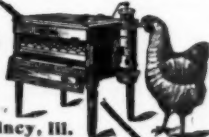
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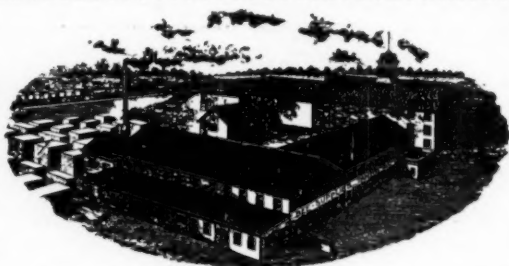
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27A39t

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hive is an interesting sight to the average person. It was my pleasure, last summer, to exhibit bees at two county fairs. Also to prepare an exhibit for the Milwaukee Public Museum, where students from the city schools come for Nature study. Nature study here readily adapts itself as an object lesson for mere idle curiosity seekers to most accurate study for scientific observations; particularly for microscopic observations. I need but mention the adaptability of the subject for reading lessons, as the work of most readers that have come under my observation embodies more or less of this subject. I have also found it well adapted for language work, both for information lessons and language drill.

In closing, I want to add a suggestion and caution. Get your information from a reliable, up-to-date beekeeper or some standard books. Considerable interest has of late centered around school libraries. The State superintendent of schools issued a



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catalog of books as a guide for schools. Under the heading of bees I found quite a list of books, most of which I was satisfied were worthless in a large measure. A. I. Root's publications were, of course, ignored. No mention was made of "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee", nor of Prof. A. J. Cook's "Manual", etc. I asked the compiler why a book or two from a bee-keeper's library was not put in, but my question was ignored. H. H. MOE.

Lafayette Co., Wis., Dec. 14.

White Clover—Golden Italians— Shipping Queens.

My report for 1904 is about 850 pounds of honey-dew and 1050 pounds of fall honey, all extracted from 34 colonies, spring count.

I am afraid bees will not winter well on account of honey-dew being left in the hives for winter stores.

The prospects for white clover honey are not very promising. We have had an unusually dry fall, and I am afraid the white clover is much damaged. There is about 4 or 5 inches of snow now, and it remains to be seen whether or not it will benefit the clover.

During the past summer a good deal was said about the merits of golden Italians, and somebody asked for the experiences of those who had them. I have kept them since they were first advertised, and nearly all of mine are of that strain. In 1903 my 33 colonies, spring count, produced 8360 pounds of honey, mostly extracted, or an average of 253 pounds per colony. I would like

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Langstroth on the Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—Latest Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

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to know how much better those so-called long-tongued red-clover bees have done? I find the golden Italians quite as gentle as the 3-banded bees, but the difference is small.

A great deal has also been said about poor queens, and much of the blame has been put on the shoulders of the queen-breeder. When the Italians were first introduced into this country there was no such complaint. All the queens were then shipped in small boxes with from about 50 to 100 bees, enough to form a small cluster to keep the queen warm during chilly weather, and to make their prison a little more homelike. I fully believe the shipping of queen-bees by mail has proved a curse rather than a blessing to bee-keepers.

FRED BECHLY.

Poweshiek Co., Iowa, Dec. 18.

Hail-Storms Disastrous to Honey-Crops.

The honey crop in Prowers County has been only fair the past season, in some parts scarcely any surplus. The hail plays such havoc when it strikes the bloom and nectar-yielding plants that the honey crop can not be counted on until harvested.

Mr. Frank Benton's advice about crossing the Italian with the Carniolan bee, and raising sandy vetch for pollen, would do good if again published.

JOHN S. SEMMENS.

Prowers Co., Colo., Dec. 20.



This is Bro. Jonathan—the jovial trademark of that hand-some of farm papers, The Fruit-Grower. It is full of "meaty" information for successful farming and fruit-raising. Yearly subscription 50¢. Send 50¢ and names of 10 persons interested in fruit-growing, for a year's trial. Eastern Edition for States east of Ohio. The Fruit-Grower Co., 208 S. 7th, St. Joseph, Mo.

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on the Best Dovetailed Hive made. Cheaper than the cheapest. Circular ready to mail. Don't miss it. 200 second-hand hives for sale cheap.

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Address, **H. L. WEEMS,**

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Reference, American Bee Journal. 51A4t



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3 crates, \$13.50.
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CONVENTION NOTICES.

Vermont.—The 30th annual meeting of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the parlors of the Addison House, in Middlebury, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905.

Shoreham, Vt. W. G. LARRABEE, Sec.

Kansas.—The annual meeting of the Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Topeka, Jan. 10 and 11, 1905. All persons interested in bees are urged to be present.

Topeka, Kans. O. A. KEENE, Sec.

Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Supervisor's Room in the Court House, at Madison, Feb. 1, 2, 1905. All bee-keepers are invited to attend.

Augusta, Wis. GUS DITTMER, Sec.

New York.—The Jefferson County Bee-Keepers' Society and New York State Association will hold their meeting in the City Hall, Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 17 and 18, 1905. The general manager, N. E. France, and other prominent bee-keepers, are expected to speak.

Black River, N. Y. GEORGE B. HOWE, Sec.

New York.—A bee-keepers' institute will be held Jan. 9 and 10, 1905, in Canandaigua, N. Y., under the auspices of the Bureau of Farmers' Institutes. Mr. N. E. France has been engaged

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by the Department of Agriculture as speaker.
There will be two sessions each day. The business
of the Ontario County Bee-Keepers' Association
will be transacted during a part of these
meetings. F. GREINER, Sec.
Naples, N. Y.

New York.—A bee-keepers' institute, under
the auspices of the Bureau of Farmers' Institutes
of the State of New York, will be held at
Fulton, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Mr. N. E.
France has been engaged by the Department of
Agriculture, as speaker. The annual business
meeting of the Oswego County Bee-Keepers'
Association will be held at the same time and
place. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Sec.,
Central Square, N. Y.

MORTIMER STEVENS, Pres.

New York.—The Fulton and Montgomery
Counties Bee-Keepers' Society will hold the
next meeting at Amsterdam, N. Y., Thursday,
Jan. 19, 1905, in connection with a bee-keepers'
institute. Arrangements have been made with
F. E. Dawley, Chief of the Bureau of Institutes,
to furnish Mr. N. E. France, General Manager
of the National Association, as the principal
speaker, and all are cordially invited to come.
This will also be the annual business meeting
of the society. T. I. DUGDALE, Sec.
West Galway, N. Y.

Nebraska.—The annual meeting of the Nebraska
Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at
the Experiment Station at Lincoln, on Monday,
Jan. 16, 1905, at 2 p.m. Will you be there and
favor us with a paper along the lines of bee-
keeping in which you are particularly interested?
It is hoped that Ernest R. Root will be
present for a good talk. Headquarters will be
at The Windsor Hotel, where cheap rates have
been secured. This will be one of the first
meetings in the weeks' series; let us have a good
one. L. D. STILSON, Sec., York, Nebr.
E. WHITCOMB, Pres.

New York.—A series of bee-keepers' meetings
have been arranged for in this State, as follows:
Canandaigua, Jan. 9, 10; Auburn, Jan. 12;
Syracuse, Jan. 15; Watertown, Jan. 17, 18;
Rome, Jan. 11; Cortland, Jan. 13; Fulton,
Jan. 16; Amsterdam, Jan. 19. Mr. N. E. France,
the general manager of the National Bee-Keepers'
Association, has been engaged to address
the meetings, by the State Department of Agriculture,
through the Bureau of Farmers' Institutes,
F. E. Dawley, Director. The convention
at Watertown, Jan. 18, will be the meeting of
the State Association, at which many of the
progressive bee-keepers of this and adjoining
States are expected to be present and take part
in the discussions. C. A. HOWARD, Sec. W. F. MARKS, Pres.

Michigan.—The Michigan State Bee-Keepers'
Association will hold its annual convention
Feb. 23d and 24th, at the Eagle Hotel in Grand
Rapids. The Eagle Hotel is located at 65 to 71
Market St., cor. of Lewis St., one block south
of Monroe St. It will give a rate of \$1.50 per
day, and furnish a room free for holding the
convention. The Michigan State Dairymen's
Convention will meet in Grand Rapids at the
same time, and advantage may be taken of this
fact to secure reduced rates on the railroads.
When buying your ticket, ask for a certificate
on account of the Dairymen's Convention. The
secretary of the Dairymen's Association will
sign this certificate which will then enable the
holder to buy a return ticket for one-third fare.
Several associations often thus meet at the
same time and place, the secretary of one association
signing the certificates for all of the associations.

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sociations, the same being done with the knowledge
and consent of the railroads—it simplifies
matters. Grand Rapids is the second largest
city in the State, easily accessible from the
north, south, and central parts of the State, in
the heart of a good bee country, and, with the
low rates assured, there should be a large
crowd in attendance.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Pres.

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The market is well supplied
with all kinds of honey; the demand is of a
light nature. Fancy comb honey brings 14c,
but quality as well as appearance is necessary;
No. 1 sells at 12½@13c; off grades difficult
to move at 10½c less. Extracted, choice white,
7½@8c; amber, 6½@7c, with off grades about 5½c
per pound. Beeswax, 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Receipts of late have
been quite heavy, and while there has been a
fair demand, it has not been up to former years
and stocks are somewhat accumulating, consequently
prices show a tendency to decline, and
in large lots quotation prices as a rule are
shaded. We quote fancy white at 14½@15c; No.
1 white at 12½@13c; amber, 11c; buckwheat, 10c.
Extracted in fair demand at 6½@7c for white
clover; 5½c for buckwheat; 50@60c per gallon
for Southern, according to quality. Beeswax
firm at from 28@29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22.—The honey market
here is slow and prices rule low, fancy white
comb honey selling at \$2.25 per case; other
grades as low as \$2.00. Extracted from 5½@6½c
per pound, and in fairly good demand. Beeswax
in good demand at 30c. We look for a better
market later on. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—As usual around the
holidays, there is not much call for either comb
or extracted honey. Prices remain about the
same as the last quotations. Some odd lots
having arrived in the market in the last 10 days
weakened the price of lower grades. Fancy
white comb, 15½@16c; No. 1, 13½@14c; amber,
11½@12c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber, 6½@7c.
Beeswax, 26c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle
on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—During the honey season
the honey demand has been practically at a
stand-still. Stocks seem to accumulate rather
than to diminish. While prices are practically
as per our last, yet on the whole, the tendency
seems to be to a lower level. Our market to-

day is practically as follows: Fancy white,
16c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c, with practically no
demand for No. 2. Extracted, from 6½@8c, according
to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The demand for honey
at the present time is not good, owing to the approach
of the holidays, when too many sweets
are found on the market. On the other hand,
the trade is well supplied with comb honey,
that will require a considerable length of time
to be consumed. We are offering white clover
extracted honey in barrels and cans at 6½@8½c
cents; amber, 5½@6½c. Fancy comb honey,
12½@14c. Beeswax, 29@30c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Comb honey is moving
off very well considering the heavy receipts
and cold weather. Prices not as high
as early fall, as usual, but very good yet.
Fancy white, 14@15c; No. 1, 13c; mixed, 12@13c.
Buckwheat, 11@12c; mixed, 10@11c. Extracted,
dark, 6@6½c; light, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 28@30c.
H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—Comb honey is now
coming in more freely, and prices if anything
have moderated a little. The sales made and
prices obtained were for No. 1 fancy water-
white comb, 12@13½c; single cases, 14c. Extracted
is sold as follows: White clover, in
barrels, 6½c; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels,
5½@5½c; in cans, 6½@6c. Beeswax, 27c.
C. H. W. WEBER

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—White comb, 1-lb.
sections, 11½@12½c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted
white, 6½@6½c; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber,
3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax,
good to choice, light, 27@30c; dark, 27@28c.

The market is quiet. Stocks are not of large
volume, either here or in the interior, but some
of the principal holders are urging honey to
sale, being desirous of effecting a clean-up at
an early date.

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